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**NEW POLICY'S PERILS STUDIED****U.S. Tends to Put Faith in Reds' Anti-Stalinism**

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By RUSSELL BARNES  
The News Foreign Analyst

The United States apparently has decided that present Soviet leaders are genuinely trying to root out the Stalin dictatorship and to operate collective government.

Secretary of State Dulles is expected to indicate adjustments in American policy to meet the seeming Kremlin switch, in an address today before an Associated Press meeting in New York.

The authority for the assumptions the United States intends from now on to predicate policy on the theory Moscow has actually broken with Stalinism, and the changes in the Soviet Union may be profound and lasting, derives from several sources.

**BOHLEN QUOTED**

Ambassador Charles E. Bohlen, who has now returned to Moscow, reportedly told President Eisenhower that in his opinion present Russian leaders decided long ago the Stalin dictatorship was a brake on Soviet progress, and they are doing their best to make collective leadership work.

Similar opinions have been expressed during recent days by Robert Murphy, undersecretary of state, and Allen W. Dulles, director of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

Both Murphy and Allen Dulles incidentally, said they regarded the new Kremlin, preaching sweetness and light, as being more dangerous to the United States than the old, openly antagonistic Stalinist regime.

All the American spokesmen agreed the Russians have not dropped aims at world conquest—have simply shifted to what they consider to be more effective tactics to undermine the West.

**POWER EMPHASIZED**

Murphy emphasized Soviet power is still concentrated in a few men unchecked by popular restraint, Russia is the "most heavily armed nation in the world," and Communist ideology is "basically hostile to any system it is unable to control."

But while those points are unquestionably true, and must constitute the basis for American foreign policy, it is nevertheless

possible the Red menace to the free world may be ebbing.

That assumption would be justified if, for example, future developments should support contentions of some students of Communist politics that the changes at Moscow have been forced by:

Passive resistance of Soviet peoples to Communist totalitarian government that has denied them freedoms and a higher standard of living, to build up heavy industry and armaments.

**PRIVILEGED CLASS**

The rise of a new Russian middle class, composed of industrial managers, technicians, writers, artists and other favored persons, who are anxious to protect their privileged positions and to gain more freedom of expression.

The possibility Soviet dictators, by educating the Russian masses, may have been sowing the seeds of their own destruction by making it possible for people to know the Kremlin may not necessarily be right in the ideas and ways of doing things it has been preaching.

The Russians are likely to take with a grain of salt now what Bulganin, Khrushchev & Co. say, after the Kremlin leaders have confessed they knew for years Stalin was a mad lunger, but nevertheless went along with him and carried out his orders.

The consensus seems to be these are the changes in the Kremlin hierarchy:

Soviet Premier Nikolai Bulganin is now only a figurehead—former premier deposed a year ago, but still in the government, seems to be rising.

Nikita Khrushchev, Communist boss, is chairman of the board in the Kremlin governing committee, but is given little chance of succeeding Stalin as dictator.

**ZHUKOV IS BOSS**

Marshal Georgi Zhukov is the power behind the throne, because he controls the Red army, the only force which could defend the Kremlin regime in event of uprisings, now that the MVD army has been disbanded.

The star of Georgi Malenkov, former premier deposed a year ago but still in the government, seems to be rising.

V. M. Molotov virtually ceased to be foreign minister two years ago, but still keeps the title and may soon be kicked upstairs to the presidency.